The Session of Congress, which commences of Monday next, will, if we may judge from present appearances, be very fully attended in the Repre-sentatives Hall, and probably by a sufficient number of Senators to constitute a quorum of that body for business. The weather has continued so auspicious for travelling, though beginning to be more wintry than of late, that a great many Members have arrived since our last publication. We have not the means, however, of giving any thing like a perfect list of those now upon the ground, and, especially as we shall so soon have an authentic list as part of the proceedings of Monday next, we therefore forbear the attempt.

A TRUE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

One of the Editors of the Louisville Journal who was present at the Memphis Convention, writing home on the subject, gives the following spirited account of an incident of that Convention, more truly national in its character, and more cheering to the hopes of the sincere friends of this Union as it is, than almost any single occurrence we remember ever to have heard or read of:

"On Saturday evening, Mr. Cist, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution proposing that the Capi-tol of the Union be removed to the West. Of course, Mr. Cist meant to Cincinnati. I never was better pleased in my life with any thing than with the prompt, hearty, loud, and universal Av with which the house resounded on the motion to refuse to receive the resolution. I said universal Av, but there was one loud no from the mover, and a squeaking tenor from another person, who has at the same time a modicum of shame. A greater blow could not by any possibility be aimed at the Union than the removal of the Capitol from the city which bears the name of Washing-· TON, the father of his country, near which the bones of that great man repose, and where public * structures worthy of the nation and monuments to the illustrious dead have been reared—a city so associated with the Union and its whole history that the idea of nationality and the last remnant of the love of country would be destroyed if this wretched and selfish project were carried into operation. Nothing could have been more gratifying than the noble manner in which the propo-sition from Cincinnati was scouted by the whole · Convention, excepting only the mover and the ' seconder-a Convention sectional in its nature composed chiefly of Western men, met to promote Western measures. There could not well ' have been a more charming or striking display of the love of country."

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday last, the day appointed by the Corporat Authorities to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving for privileges and blessings enjoyed during the year past, was observed in this city with every demonstration of concurrence and respect. The Public Offices, Newspaper Offices, and Shops of every description were all closed during the day. In the morning the Churches were all filled, and appropriate Discourses delivered by their Pastors; and the afternoon and evening were characterized by cheerfulness and friendly intercourse.

NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM .- It seems that Mr Secretary BANCROFT has made no movement in relation to the discontinuance of this system. The Brooklyn Eagle states that the late Mr. UPSHUR. when Secretary of the Navy, directed that no more boys should be received at this station, soon after the Somers tragedy. This order has never been countermanded, and the Naval School on board the

The crew of the Somers, on the unhappy occa-sion alluded to, was chiefly composed of apprentices, and the dangerous characters that composed that crew was one great cause of the disconti

There have been many differences of opinion with respect to the naval apprentice system. We recollect some incidents that occurred not long ago. which prepossessed us in favor of this branch our service. A fine boy, of humble origin, and almost utterly destitute, had the good fortune to attract the attention of a gentleman, who procured his admission into the Navy as an apprentice. In this instance the result was most fortunate, and this same boy bids fair to become an ornament of the

It is said, however, that many of the apprentice were boys of uncontrollable dispositions and worth-less habits; so many, indeed, that the Department has been forced to suspend the system.

[New York Express

It is intimated, in we do not remember wha paper, that the report of the Secretary of the Navy having discontinued the Apprentice System "origi nated in the National Intelligencer." It did not "originate" in the National Intelligencer, but was copied by us from some other paper.

The Connecticut town elections were held o Monday. In New Haven the Whig ticket was elected without opposition. In Hartford, of about 900 votes cast, the Whigs had 600.

FLOUR .- The Albany Argus of Wednesday states that one million two hundred thousand barrels of Flour have arrived at the Hudson river within the last two months. The Journal of the same day has the following paragraph:

"FLOUR AVALANCER !- We counted in our harbor th morning one hundred and seventy canal boats loaded with These carry, as we learn at the collector's office, from 450 to 800 barrels each, averaging at least 600 barrels. This would make a total of 102,000 barrels. Add to this amour ten large tow-boats loaded, and several vessels loaded an loading, and it will make a total of about 150,000 barrels Many rods of the dock are covered four tier deep with at least three thousand barrels. Besides these items nse tows have left for New York for the last three days and all our flour dealers have their warehouses packed. From these data some idea may be formed of the immense amoun of this all-important article which has been poured into ou city for the last eight or ten days."

FLOURING MILLS DESTROYED .- The Rochester Democrat of Tuesday says:

"A fire broke out about ten o'clock this morning in the Flour Mills at the Lower Falls, which destroyed two mills,

Flour Mills at the Lower Falls, which destroyed two mills, two warehouses, and a packing establishment. The mill in which the fire originated had five run of stone, was owned by Avery & Burke, and occupied by Thomas Parsons.

"The Carthage Mills were owned by the City Bank, and occupied by Moses B. Seward. They contained four run of stone. Adjoining the mills were two warehouses of wood, both of which were destroyed. There were probably insurances sufficient to cover the losses on the buildings, and some also on the stock.

& Redway, took fire, as is supposed, by friction in the smut machine, on Monday forenoon, and was entirely destroyed. The loss to the community will be severely felt, as it was the only mill in the vicinity. The owners lose heavily also."

Captain Charles Vanderford, an old and respected me chant of Cheraw, (S. C.) was killed in his own store on the evening of the 13th by a young man named Angus Taylor, who was immediately seized and imprisoned. THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The first and second days of the sitting of this numerous and imposing Convention of Delegates from Western and Southwestern States and Territories were employed in preliminary measuresthe appointment and organization of commit-

On the morning of the third day these committees generally made reports, with accompanying resolutions, embodying, in a small compass, the substance of the respective reports. These documents were all read, and in regular order laid on

After the reading of all, they were all together referred to a Committee consisting of one Delegate from each State represented, with the intention of general views of the several reports for the action of the Convention.

At eight o'clock on the same evening, the com mittee thus appointed reported the subjoined Resolutions, which were agreed to in mass; and these declaratory resolutions appear to have been the sole fruits of the assemblage of so many distinguished men, in which no less than fifteen States and Territories of the Union were represented.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

presented to the Convention be printed, and such documents accompanying them as the committee appointed to supervise the printing of the proceedings of the Convention shall deem

of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their principal tributaries, is ndispensable to the defence of the country in time of war,

3. Resolved. That the improvement and preservation of the navigation of these great rivers are objects as strictly national as any other preparations for the defence of the country; and that such improvements are deemed by this Conventi practicable by the States or individual enterprise, and cal for the appropriation of money for the same by the General Go-

4. Resolved, That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi, so as to pass ships of the largest class, cost what it may, is a work worthy of the nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

5. Resolved, That if the policy of reinforcing our Navy with war steamers be adopted, the Western waters are proper sources of supply, as they abound in iron, the best material for their construction, and in lead and copper, important materials for munitions of war; provisions also being cheap, and the skill requisite for their construction and navigation being ample in this region, which already possesses the larges

steam-commercial marine in the world.

6. Resolved, That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the Lakes of the North by a ship-canal, and thus with the Atlantic Ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress.

7. Resolved, That the intercourse between the Gulf Mexico and the Atlantic coast ought to be preserved unimpaired; and that ample military and naval defence and addiional lighthouses and beacons should be established along the ast of the Gulf of Mexico, and at the most eligible points.

8. Resolved, That the Gulf and Lake coasts are greater in extent than the Atlantic seaboard; that the interests to be de fended in one quarter are quite as important, and altogether required for the proper defences of the Gulf and Lakes will fall far short of what has been freely voted for the coast defences of the Atlantic

9. Resolved, That Congress should establish a Nation Armory and Foundry at some point on the Western water at as early a period as practicable.

10. Resolved, That the Marine Hospitals on the Weste and Southern waters, the construction of which has been commenced or authorized by Congress, ought to be prosecu ted to completion with the least practicable delay.

11. Resolved, That the mail service of the

South requires great improvement in speed and regularity, and particularly on the Western waters; that measures to be to be taken also for the prompt extension of the magnetic telegraph into or through the Mississippi valley.

lying on the Mississippi river and on its tributaries, now worthless for purposes of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments so as to prevent overflow, and that this Convention recommend to Congress to take such measures as may be deemed expedient to accomplish that ob ject by grant of said lands or an appropriation of money. 13. Resolved, That railroads and communications from th

Valley of the Mississippi to the south Atlantic ports, in giving greater facilities to trade, greater dispatch in travelling, and in developing new sources of wealth, are, in all their salutary influences on the commercial, social, and political relations strongly urged upon the consideration and patriotism of the people of the West, and they are the more recommended as works within the power of private enterprise to construct, and as affording profitable investment of capital.

14. Resolved, That in order that the earliest opportunity may be afforded for private individuals and enterprise to direct their capital and energies to the completion of the important road projected, the Convention recommends to the Delegations pre-sent to appoint committees, charged with the duty of prompt and ends to the Delegations preearly applications to their respective Legislatures for charters to construct such roads as may pass through their States, and to ask such aid and patronage from said States as they in their discretion may deem proper and necessary to aid in the onstruction of the works.

15. Resolved, That, as many of the roads projected ma pass through the public domain, this Convention would re spectfully urge upon the consideration of Congress the equity of granting the right of way and alternate sections in aid of the works so situated : such grant, in the opinion of this Convention, being no more than a fair compensation paid by the pro-prietor for the enhanced value imparted to the sections o land retained by Government.

16. Resviced, That efficient steps should be taken by the General Government to move and prevent the recurrence the obstacles in the Mississippi river opposite the city of St Louis, so that the harbor there may at all times be accessible as objects of public utility and of a national character, and entirely beyond the ability of Missouri to accomplish.

17. Resolved, That a dry dock and convenient arrange ments for the repairs and refitting of Government vessels should be established at some suitable point on the Gulf of Mexico. 18. Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five members of this Convention to memor

the various topics embraced in the foregoing resolutions. 19. Resolved, That the President also appoint a commi tee of five members of this Convention to address our com-

mon constituents on the same subjects.

20. Resolved, That it is expedient that Congress should make an appropriation of money for the purpose of completing the military road from the west bank of the Mississippi, (opposite Memphis,) through the swamps to the highlands in Ar kansas, in the direction of the various military posts on the

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, held on the 4th instant, the following proceeding was had:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber be and are hereby tendered to Prof. A. D. Bache for his care, zeal, and attention as superintendent of the coast survey, in preparing a map pointing out the encroschments of Sandy Hook upon the ship channel, at the mouth of the harbor of New York and also for his attention to the commercial interests of thi city in laying the subject before this Chamber

The largest factory building in the world is now be structed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The part already up is four hundred and forty feet long. When completed, the length of the front will be five hundred and four feet. Number of spindles, fifty thousand; of operatives, from twelve to fifteen hundred. This is doing business on an extensive scale. THE LATE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

The Albany Evening Journal publishes complete returns of the votes cast in that State at the beginning of this month for State Senators. With the exception of Duchess they are all copied from the official returns, in the office of the Secretary of State, and furnish the following memoranda: Total Whig vote, 153,875; Locofoco, 154,385; Abolition, 14,965; Native American, 10,182. The ma- Either the keeper or the the entire State, is only 510 votes!

The ceremonies of inaugurating the CALDWELL MONUMENT took place at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on Monday last. The venerable Dr. MILLER,
and connected with a battery. It is about six inches high and
of Princeton, and the Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
three quarters of an inch thick. Its force as a magnet contiwere the orators on the occasion, and the proceed its reporting a series of resolutions embodying the ings are represented to have been highly interesting and impressive.

Among the invited guests present were the mem-bers of the venerable Cincinnati Society, and of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Chancellor of the State, Judge Randolph of the Supreme Court, the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, ex-Governor Pennington, Hon. Garrett D. Wall, and a numerous company of the descendants of the venerable CALDWELL, some fifty in number, including the surviving son, Josiah F. Caldwell, of the General Post Office Department, and Mrs. Robinson, the youngest and only living daughter, who was an infant in her mother's arms when he was shot. The town was filled with people from the surrounding county, who, in conjunction with sundry military companies, formed a large and imposing procession

Lord METCALFE, the Governor-General of Canada, has been authorized to return home imme diately in consequence of his indisposition, and he is expected to depart in the steamer Britannia,

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Pennsylvania, has, we

and Cape Mount, a distance along the coast of about three hundred miles. In the proposed purchase is included the fais not binding. With it, the Colonies will be made respect able in point of extent, and will be free from many embarraments which they now suffer. Moreover, along this whole extent of coast (three hundred miles) the slave-trade will b forever extinguished. The cheapest, easiest, and best way to stop the slave-trade altogether would be to encircle the continent with such colonies. These would effectually accomplish the object; and nothing else can except the civilizaand ehristianization of the whole African population which, without some remarkable interposition of Pr will be necessarily a slow process. Establish a cordon of suc colonies as those of Liberia around the African continent, and the numerous vessels now employed in attempting to supprethe slave-trade may be permanently withdrawn.

[Journal of Com MANUFACTURES have made considerable progress in Tenssee, if we may judge from statistics given in the Nashville Orthopolitan. In five factories in Lawrence county alone, of which the names are given, capital to the amount of \$43,000 is invested; 86 hands are employed; 665 bales of cotton are sumed, and 485,000 dozens of thread are spun. Two other spinning factories are in process of erection. same county there are five iron works, each of which produce 100,000 pounds of iron. The gross amount of iron manu gather these facts, may appear small, but they are the founda-

on of better things to come The case of White vs. Nicholls and others, in our Circuit Court, was committed to the Jury on Wednesday last, but they had not agreed on a verdict as late as last evening.

A house occupied by John Turpin as a tavern, and located n the rear of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, at Balesterday morning. By this casualty a person named Edpard Parks, of Somerset county, Maryland, and formerly aptain of a bay craft, was burnt to death, having been asleep in a room from which he could not escape. Another person stranger from New York, is also supposed to have lost h life, as he has been missing since the occurrence of the fire.

FIRE AT CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE.-The subjoined count of a conflagration at Culpeper Court-house, in Virginia we find in the Richmond Whig of yesterday. That pape says that it was evidently written in great haste and am nuch confusion :

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 26, 1845, 7 5 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

GENTLEMEN: The centre of Culpeper Court-house is no wrapped in flames. The fire caught about 4 o'clock, at the dismissed the service. The Fairfax Hotel, kept by Samuel Decamp, and is now spread- a neglect of duty is death. ing with fearful rapidity. The flames have already consumed the hotel, Bayle's store, H. Shackelford's house and office, and the Masonic Hall; and Major Hill's house has just caught. It is to be feared that the whole of centre Culpeper Courthouse will be consumed. Court-house, Clerk's office, and several other buildings, in great danger.

DEPLORABLE AFFAIR .- We are deeply pained to learn that on Tuesday last, at Appomattox court-house, WILLIAM JAMES McDearmon, deputy sheriff of that county, and a most estimable citizen, was killed by Coleman C. Mat, atney-at-law, (formerly of Staunton,) who has been for some only a resident of Appomattox. We have heard various months a resident of Appomattox. We have heard various statements of the affair, but we forbear at present to publish them. May, after committing the homicide, made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension.—Lynchburg Virginian.

A cotton factory at Natchez, Mississippi, has recently been established, and is described by the proprietor, Mr. McAllist in a letter to the New Orleans Bulletin. It has an engine fifty-horse power. The second story of the building has ter power looms, capable of throwing out 500 yards of heavy do mestics and 300 of linseys per day; two warping machines mestics and 300 of inseys per day; two warping machines, two wool cards, two running machines, and one cotton-picker. There are in all 2,000 spindles. The factory makes, independent of fabrics, twine, candle-wick, plough lines, cotton and wool batting, and yarn sufficient to supply the market. There are employed one white manager, five boys, eight girls, and four men, all negroes; and two white warpers.

An extensive Woollen Factory, belonging to Mer destroyed by fire on Friday, the 14th instant, together with eight or ten thousand pounds of wool. The loss is estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

An intelligent and industrious young man, named Joseph Green, of Crawford, Orange county, New York, was killed on Friday, the 14th instant, by the accidental discharge of a

SORE THROAT.-We have known several instances which this distressing complaint, even in its worst stages, has been immediately alleviated and speedily cured by the following remedy: Mix a pennyworth of pounded camphor with a wine-glass of brandy, pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The gar, and allow it to di ird or fourth generally enables the patient to swallow with

u, Rensselaer county, on the 19th instant, of Major ABJAR usu, aged 91, a soldier of the Revolution, who served hon-ably through several campaigns in the war of independence.

ELECTROLOGY.

Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture on Electrology in that city some time ago, ac-

"The most powerful electro magnet of soft in horse-shoe magnet, to the two ends of which, ground flat and polished, is applied a keeper, also ground flat and polished jority for the Locofoco Senators over the Whig, in hold in my hand a small curved piece of soft iron, coiled with wire, which when excited will sustain a piece of iron one hundred times its own weight.

"The magnet used to operate Morse's Telegraph is one of three quarters of an inch thick. Its force as a magnet continues while the battery is applied, and ceases when that is withdrawn. The battery is applied and withdrawn by dipping the wire into the connecting mercury cup and withdraw ing it. This can be done with any required degree of rapidity. The keeper used is a flat piece of iron, which is lifted up or dropped as the magnetic power is comwithdrawn. The action of this keeper is the force which imprints the characters by means of points on a strip of sof paper, wound round a moving cylinder. paper, wound round a moving cylinder. The length of the mark made depends on the length of time the keeper is held up or let fall, which is at the pleasure of the operator, who thus, by keeping musical time at the battery, say in Baltimore, drums as it were upon the cylinder at Washington. The person whose business it is at Washington to receive the communications of the telegraph, can record them at his table as fast as made, by attending simply to the time of the magnetic drummer, without looking at the machinery.

"Before the close of these lectures I hope to show you a telegraph of this kind in actual operation; the only difference being in the length of the wires which form the circuit of the

telegraph of this kind in actual operation; the only difference being in the length of the wires which form the circuit of the bestery—a difference which amounts to nothing when we remainer that the fluid passes at the rate of about 200,000 miles per second.

"The Lecturer next exhibited the splendid and exciting experiment of a bar of solid iron, about three-fourths of an inchesical seconds."

is expected to depart in the steamer Britannia, which is to leave Boston on Monday. The Government of Canada, for the present, will be administered by Lord Cathcart, the commander of the military forces.

Washington College, Pennsylvania, has, we Washington College, Pennsylvania, has, we perceive by a recent catalogue, 211 students on its list, including all departments. This is a prosperous state for an institution so near others of the same kind, and evinces a high appreciation of it throughout Western Pennsylvania.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

We are happy to learn from Capt. Barker, agent of the New York City Colonization Society, that \$17,000 has already been subscribed towards the purchase of the only territory not belonging to the American Colonies, between Cape Palmas and Cape Mount, a distance along the coast of about three

original properties of a perfect magnet, and soon. The inference is, that matter may be thus divided ad infinitum, and that the altimate stome of matter, which are indefinitely small. mous slave-mart of the Gallinas. Only \$3,000 more is required to effect this great object; and we think we can pledge the generosity of our citizens that it will not long be delayed.

Without this additional sum the \$17,000 already subscribed is not binding. With it the Calonies will be made respect. to cause these atoms to turn half-way round on their axis, an point their poles in the opposite direction—a very pretty theo ry, which I have not space in these lectures to discuss.

"It is possible that the attraction of cohesion is the induc-

tive power of magnetism among the atoms of matter; for it is not supposed by philosophers that they actually touch each other. And it is true that we can cause artificially so great magnetic attraction to take place between pieces of iron as to give them all the cohesion of iron itself: why, then, may not the tenacity of iron itself be a magnetic attraction among its

magnet, and has all the properties of the compass needle.

When freely suspended it always points the same end north.

It is the protoxide of iron, or the black oxide of iron, and is now a very common article here, brought from Arkansas.

"This was then dipped into a paper of small nails, which hung in festoons from it. Each nail when thus hanging was a magnet, and attracted each other by their opposite poles, hanging in bunches and festoons, the magnetic property being communicated to the most distant by induction only. This roperty they cease to retain, the moment the nail in contact the stone to which the others are because in the stone to which the others are because in contact the stone to which the others are because in the stone to which the others are because in the stone to which the others are because in the stone to which the others are because in the stone to which the others are because in the stone to which the others are because in the stone to which the others are because in the stone to which the others are the stone to which t ith the stone to which the others are hanging is separated on the stone. But if, while a piece of soft iron is thus en-

"The next experiment consisted of a large he placed in communication with the battery. Although the soft iron had no magnetic properties of itself, it became, who factured in this county is about 900,000 pounds, valued at the electrical current was set in motion around it through the wire, so powerful a magnet that it sustained by its attraction fresh it would have sustained a weight of perhaps fourteen hundred pounds. Here the attracting surface was only that presented by the two ends of the horse-shoe magnet."

The Exeter News Letter says that the gallows had been erected and preparations all made for the execution of Andrew Howard, at Dover, (N. H.) before the Governor arrived with a reprieve. The people who had come from Barrington and Bowpond, Squannemagonic and the Dock, the Three Ponds more, was destroyed by fire between two and three o'clock and Crown Point, Barnstead and the Bear country, to see the sight, were very indignant at the interference of the Governor. The Dover Gazette estimates that there were 10,000 strangers in that town on that day.

> A few days ago Mr. Christopher Sewell, of Boston, a che mist, a young man of good parts, died from the effects of an inveterate habit of smoking cigars. He frequently consumed thirty a day, which had brought on so great a debility that he died from the rupture of a small blood-vessel.

> A Lieutenant of the British Navy was lately tried by a cou nartial for attending a regimental review without his cockedhat or side-arms, and of being asleep on his watch while hi ship (the Superb) was riding at anchor in a gale of wind. He was found guilty of the latter charge, and sentenced to be nissed the service. The maximum punishment for such

FIRE IN THE SWAMP.-The Dismal Swamp is again fire in the region about Deep Creek. The clouds of smoke quite obscured the southern horizon last evening, and the smell of the burning leaves was watted freshly to our nostrils. [Norfolk Herald.

ONONDAGA SALT .- The quantity of Onondaga salt made last year at the State Salines (New York) was 3,127,500 bushels. Mr. Spencer, the late Superintendent of the Sa lines, expresses the opinion that he can make salt at the Salt ville (Va.) Springs at a cost not exceeding five cents per bushel, and that he can make coarse salt, similar to Turks' Island, for a cost little exceeding that price.

During the present month the Tide Water Canal Company has paid into the Treasury of the State of Maryland \$25,000, which, added to the \$26,525 paid in last July, makes the

MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- On Friday forenoon while Mr. Bogannus, of Albany, New York, was driving his wagon in Lydius street, his horse took fright, ran, and in urning the corner of Eagle street, upset the wagon, and three him out with great violence, producing a fracture of the skull. The horse then dashed upon the side walk, and struck down a venerable woman. Mrs. STEPHENSON, 73 years of age breaking her thigh, and injuring her head. The sufferers were promptly attended to by Dr. March. Mrs. Stephenson expired in the course of the afternoon; and Bogardus lies in a critical state.-Albany Argus.

The steamboat Richmond, bound from Louisville to New Orleans, with a full and valuable cargo, struck a rock in the Ohio River on the 15th instant, and sunk immediately. The chinery, furniture, and about 1,700 barrels of flour, it was thought, would be saved in a damaged condition. Her deck load, consisting of flour, whiskey, and live stock, was thrown overboard in an attempt to save the boat. The boat was insured in Louisville and New Albany for \$20,000.

The steamboat Henry Bry sunk at Island No. 25 in the Mississippi, on the 12th instant, whilst on her way from St. Louis to New Orleans.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 27, 1845. The mills at Milton (N. H.) owned by Messrs. A. S. Ho ard & Co., and occupied for the manufacture of cotton yarn were entirely destroyed by fire last week. Loss \$12,000. A man who was asleep in the loft was burnt to death

It is impossible to make people understand their ign

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22-3 P. M. e impressed with the opinion that Sir ROBERT PEEL and the Duke of Wellington, who have long been intimate political friends, would probably come in collision during the approaching session of Parliament, with respect to the affairs of Ireland

and the Corn laws, but more especially the latter.

The hero of Waterloo and the Tamworth baronet are "one and indivisible," as Conservatives. But it is said they are totally unlike each other in talents, temper, manners, and sympathies; and yet they have been closely united for nearly twenty years past-first as "Wellington and Peel," and then as " Peel and Wellington." The Chronicle says: "A more useful and convenient friendship there could not be. Each possesses that in perfection which the other wants. But there can be no doubt whatever that the elements of such differences exist in the respective characters, tempers, and political position of the two statesmen, that an explosion is by no means impos-

It is also rumored that in consequence of a breach etween Sir Robert Peel and Lord STANLEY, the latter will retire from the office of Colonial Secre. tary, and be succeeded by Lord John Russell.

The London Times has been carrying on varm and somewhat effective war against the Railroad speculators and gamblers. On this subject it says: " Last week eighty-nine new schemes were advertised, amounting to a capital of eighty-four millions of pounds sterling; and in thirty-two days, ending the 22d October, there were brought out three hundred and fifty-seven new schemes, with an aggregate capital of three hundred and ment we cannot say, but their aggregate capital has been computed at six hundred millions of pounds sterling.

This mania is still raging in Great Britain. It is rue, it has received a slight check, through the principal newspapers in this quarter. The Sun well-timed and energetic interference of the press, arraigns the motives of the parties. Of the merits that guardian, and often controller, of public opin-ion, when under the management of discreet and new evidence that the difficulties attending this expesensible men, but scourge and malignant enemy of riment will be found much greater than has been the masses when in the hands of self-opiniated and visionary demagogues. That these railroad schemes will, ultimately, carry ruin and desolation into the midst of many credulous and meritorious families, is as certain as that the sun shines. Nor will our own country be exempt from its dire consequences when the panic explodes, with all its fury, upon its self-deluded victims of the fast-anchored isle. A heavy money pressure in Great Britain will inevi- harvest. tably produce a pressure in the United States. Let orudent thinking men prepare for the storm. If it passes over without affecting us, we may then ex-claim, "Hail Columbia, happy land!"

The infamous American forger, Clinton, alias Reid, who had been arrested and was in custody, on the charge of forging previous to his leaving the United States, had been brought before Baron PLATT, by writ of habeas corpus, and was disharged, on the ground that the reciprocal surrender of criminals had no retrospective action. Reid is the man who sold a forged certificate of deposit for \$23,000 to Jacob Little & Co. of this city.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25, 1845. Our principal streets are bustle and confusion This is the anniversary of the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York. As hey marched to the shores of the North River for mbarcation, the Americans marched into the city.
witnessed the triumphant scene, my youthful osom glowing and throbbing with patriotic emonears, the events of that day are still vivid in my armies. The British arrayed in scarlet, as if newly from the hands of the tailor, their accoutrements in tidy; their burnished arms glittering in the sun. welcome cheers of their countrymen, many of and at prices not essentially higher to conlate desolate homes. Few are now left to tell the story of that day. But I am trespassing.

This day the weather has been beyond descrip-

tion beautiful, clear, and mild. The troops generally have turned out, and made a fine display. The Washington Greys, from Philadelphia, are here on a visit. They are a fine corps, admirably drilled, and contributed to the splendor of the exhi-

Governor WRIGHT has commuted the sentence of Van Steenburgh and O'Conner, the anti-rent murderers. They are to be confined during their natural life. On this act of his Excellency there will probably be some severe animadversion. The policy is very doubtful. But the motive of the Governor is, beyond controversy, pure. He cannot hope to gain friends by this measure, and he will probably lose some of those whose feelings are greatly

Mr. WRIGHT has prepared and made public very long and able argument on the subject. He appears to have entered into the merits of the case with great impartiality, and apparently with a sincere desire to do what is right and proper on the occasion. His feelings are evidently on the side of mercy; but he exhibits, at the same time, an apprehension lest this act of mercy should be misconstrued by the mor e hardened and reckless of the anti-renters. His reasons for changing the sentence are well put, and the document, on the whole, is highly creditable. There is, however, a little too

public, as well as those entrusted with the execution of the laws, will be consoled by the reflecbefore the rule of extremest severity is adopted as the only alternative.
"I have, therefore, decided to commute the sen-

tences of the prisoners, John Van Steenburgh and by the Court, to that of imprisonment, in the State prison, during the terms of their respective natu-

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 26, 1845. The whole quantity of flour received at Albany this season, through the canals, to the 21st instant - 598,912 bbls. The quantity received during the vear 1844 is - -

Surplus this year over 1844 - 198.634 do. If the canals should remain open until the 5th or 10th December the quantity will be greatly in-

creased. Mr. Wells, a member elect to the Legislature attacked, this morning, with some violence, Mr. FERNANDO Woop, late a member of Congress. The battle, I understand, was all on one side. They are both of the "harmonious Democracy."

Stock market rather improved since yesterday. Flour somewhat heavy at \$6.75 to \$6.87.

The New York canals still remain open, with avorable prospect of continuing open. Last night it commenced raining, and has rained all day up to france, and that its accounts when last balan it commenced raining, and has rained all day up to the present hour; weather warm. Several of the canal boats are laid up for the season; yet there canal boats are laid up for the season; yet there something like seven hundred and twenty millions." [About one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.]

was yesterday affoat in Albany one hundred and [New York Courier and Enquirer.]

I fifty thousand barrels of flour, and boats continu

The following estimate has been made of the probable deficiency of Great Britain for the year 1845, and the probable quantity she may obtain from the United States towards supplying that de-

It is estimated that Great Britain will require

seventy millions of bushels of wheat. The crop of the United States during the last ear is stated at ninety-six millions of bushels. The crop of the present year is estimated at one

hundred and twenty millions of bushels. The consumption of the United States, say

Exportation to South America, say ten millions f bushels.

This would leave for Great Britain and the con-

tinent about thirty or thirty-five millions of bushels

While on this subject I take leave to notice another fact. The impression seems to be general, both in England and the United States, that flour, by order in Council or otherwise, will shortly be admitted duty free. If the wants of the British people should continue, as they no doubt will, is it not possible that the order to admit to entry may be followed by another prohibiting the exportation of all grain? What then would be the situation of the American merchant who had flour on hand, selling it at seven or eight dollars per barrel, at a time when it would command nine or ten dollars on the

continent? In the case of Polly Bodine, after having summoned and exhausting about one-half the jurors of the city, it has at length been ascertained, in the opinion of the Court, that a fair and impartial jury could not be obtained on Manhattan Island. The thirty-two millions of pounds sterling. What is the exact number of projects at this present mogreat. The trial, therefore, is necessarily transferred to another county.

The Sun, of this city, devotes about a column to the exposure (I presume he so considers it) of the arrangement between the Telegragh proprietors and the masses seem determined to follow: and that is a disposition to level the standard of every thing, and every body, regardless of all law, human or Divine. Well, let those who have been instrumental in producing this state of public feeling reap the

A Grand Jury, before whom a complaint was recently made against W. L. MACKENZIE, for the publication of what is termed the Hoyt letters, after the examination of several witnesses, refused to indict

A stormy day. Very little business transacted. No variation in the price of flour.

A CALM OBSERVER.

THE ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET.

On this subject the Boston Daily Advertiser of

November 26th speaks as follows: The statements which were industriously circulated on the arrival of the Britannia, from the European Times and other publications, of the bad condition of the wheat crop, the pershing of the potato crop, and the clamor for the the English ports to the admission of grain and flour at a nominal duty, by an order in Council, have given rise to an advance in the prices of flour and grain in this country far beyoud what the actual prices in the English market will justify. We are not inclined to express any confident opinion in regard to what the British Government may do in consequence ecollection. I can behold, in imagination, the two of the clamor of the Free Trade League, and the corn dealers and speculators, for the free admission of a large quantity of grain and floor gow in bond, belonging to the latter; but we from the hands of the tattor, their accountements in fine order, moving with a steady but slow pace.

The Americans in blue half-worn garments, some with patches on them—all remarkably neat and to for years, in opening the ports at this time on the terms tidy; their burnished arms glittering in the sun. proposed. An advance in the average price of domestic corn They moved, as they came near the city, with a will reduce the rate of duty. This will secure the import of short quick step, while they received the hearty foreign corn to meet the actual demand, whatever it may be, will be compelled to pay should the duty be abolished

We do not, therefore, suppose it probable that American wheat and flour will be at present admitted to consumption in England on other terms than those of the sliding scale of duties presented by law. It is, therefore, unsafe for shippers of flour to England to rely on the entire remission of duty, and it seems to be an extravagance of speculation for operators on this side of the Atlantic to go far in advance of those in England, who must be quite as well possessed as they of the facts bearing on the question. On this point the following views from a mercantile correspondent appear to be eserving of attention :

BREAD-STUFF SPECULATIONS.

The attention of the writer has been called to a statement which appeared in the Courier of Monday last, and, on examination, he finds the figures to be correct. It will be well for those who deal largely in bread-stuffs to bear in mind that there are two circles now moving in England, both of which the courtes alive to the present resisting of that courtes are there are two circles now moving in England, both of which are actively alive to the present position of that country as it respects the article of food. One is the political circle, which is bitterly opposed to the present high rates of duty on foreign grain, flour, &c.—the members of which, comprising a great portion of the common people, with powerful leaders, will magnify the probability of distress and starvation on account The other circle comprises the dealers and speculators in these articles; and the movements of this circle is, of the

two, the safest guide as to the real state of things.

The statement prepared by the author of the Courier Review—in case his calculations are correct, and which we have no reason to doubt—shows the movements of the dealers and speculators in bread-stuffs in England by their actual operations in the way of buying and selling; and, among this class, there seems to be much less excitement at the seat of the anticipated distressing scarcity than among the same class much of a good thing.

After stating his views in detail, he says: "If the anticipated distressing scarcity than among the same class in our own country. The consequence is, that, instead of meeting the orders from England limited according to the highest price current there at the last dates, the holders of flour and grain in the American markets have advanced prices the consequence is that in the commutation of these sentences shall flour and grain in the American markets have advanced prices the consequence is that, instead of meeting the orders from England limited according to the highest price current there at the last dates, the holders of flour and grain in the American markets have advanced prices the consequence is the consequence is that, instead of meeting the orders from England limited according to the highest price current there at the last dates, the holders of flour and grain in the American markets have advanced prices from England limited according to the highest price current there are the last dates, the holders of flour and grain in the American markets have advanced prices from England limited according to the highest price current there are the last dates, the holders of flour and grain in the American markets have advanced prices from England limited according to the highest price current there are the last dates, the holders of flour and grain in the American markets have advanced prices from England limited according to the highest price current there are the last dates, the holders of flour and grain in the American markets have advanced prices from England limited according to the highest price current there are the last dates. so high as to prevent shipments except on a very limited scale, and the buying and selling, therefore, is chiefly among our home speculators and dealers. Should this plan of checktion that lenient means were tried and spurned ing shipments continue much longer, and a considerable portion of our immense surplus happen finally to remain on our hands, the effects will be sadly disastrous to those who are among the last to realize. We would say, therefore, look rather to the actual operations of dealers in England-even tences of the prisoners, John Van Steenburgh and of speculative dealers—than to the hue and cry of En-Edward O'Connor, from that of death, pronounced glish politicians and highly excited speculators at home. The crop of wheat in 1843, according to the Government esti-mates, was 100,000,000 bushels, and corn 494,000,000; 1844, wheat 95,000,000, and corn 420,000,000. The crop of wheat this year is said to be 125,000,000 bush. Suppose it to e 115,000,000, and corn between the quantity of las we have an *increase* in the wheat crop of this year of proba-bly 20,000,000 bushels over that of last year, which is equal nearly 5,000,000 barrels of flour.

How shipments are actually progressing may be seen by eference to two of our largest markets, viz.

From New Orleans to all foreign ports, from 1st of ports than were shipped during the same time last season, and little more than a mere beginning of getting rid even of this year's excess, and prices already nearly forty per cent. higher than the average of those of last year.

IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD .- It is stated in a Paris letter, by M. GAILLARDET, that the curren rumor in the beginning of this month upon the Paris Exchange was, that the house of Rothschild had made forty millions francs profit on the shares it held in the great Northern Railroad, of which all the stock held by it had been sold at 300 francs premium the share. "It seems certain," says the same letter, "that the profits of this house for the last year amounted to more than one hundred and twenty millions of